



PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

INTERNATION Applicant's or agent's file reference AN006PCT International application No.	(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70) SeeNotificat		
AN006PCT International application No.	SeeNotificat		
International application No.	FOR FURTHER ACTION Examination	tionofTransmittalofInternational Prelimin n Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
PCT/JP02/03239	International filing date (day/month/year) 29 March 2002 (29.03.02)	day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year) (29.03.02)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or A61K 45/00, 48/00, 31/711, A6	national classification and IPC 51P 25/00, 43/00		
Applicant	ANGES MG, INC.		
This report contains indications	a total of sheets. relating to the following items:		
I Basis of the repo	ort		
II Priority III Non-establishm	ent of opinion with regard to novelty, inventiv	e step and industrial applicability	
II Priority III Non-establishm IV Lack of unity o	ent of opinion with regard to novelty, inventiv		
II Priority III Non-establishm IV Lack of unity of Reasoned state citations and extensions and extensions. VI Certain defects.	ent of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive f invention ment under Article 35(2) with regard to novelt ents cited		
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International application No.

PCT/JP02/03239

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1. W		to the elements of the international application:*
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The	the language the l	to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing: med in the international application in written form. regether with the international application in computer readable form. med subsequently to this Authority in written form. med subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. med subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. meatement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the tional application as filed has been furnished. matement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has
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· 🗀		nendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
		the description, pages
		the claims, Nos.
		the drawings, sheets/fig
. 🗆	This repo	ort has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**
and 7	70.17).	heets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rule 70.16
* Any i	replaceme	nt sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

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III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability				
1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:				
	the entire international application.			
\boxtimes	claims Nos11-20			
becau	se:			
\boxtimes	the said international application, or the said claims Nos. 11-20 relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (specify):			
which d	The subject matters of claims 11-20 relate to a method for treatment of the human body by therapy, loes not require an international preliminary examination by the International Preliminary Examining ty in accordance with PCT Article 34 (4)(a)(i) and Rule 67.1(iv).			
•				
	the description, claims or drawings (indicate particular elements below) or said claims Nosare so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (specify):			
	the claims, or said claims Nos are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.			
\boxtimes	no international search report has been established for said claims Nos			
	aningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid nee listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:			
	the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.			
	the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.			

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IV. Lack of unity of invention
1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:
restricted the claims.
paid additional fees.
paid additional fees under protest.
neither restricted nor paid additional fees.
This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.
3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is
complied with.
not complied with for the following reasons:
If claim 1 of the present application is considered as a specified invention, a matter common to both claims 1 and 7 is considered to be "letting a decoy reach the brain." However, since "letting a decoy reach the brain" is publicly known as described in the following document, the constitution is not considered to be a novel matter and is not considered to be a feature of the invention either.
Furthermore, the subject matter of claim 7 of the present application is "a composition used for transfecting a gene in the brain through any other route than direct administration to the brain, characterized by containing at least one decoy and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier." Since the problem to be solved by the subject matter of claim 7 is considered to transfect an unspecified decoy into the brain through any other route than direct administration, the subject matter of claim 7 is not characterized in the administration route. So, the subject matter of claim 7 is different from that of claim 1 intended for treating a specific disease called cerebral ischemia using a specific active ingredient called a decoy of NF-kB. Hence, it is not considered that both the subject matters of claims 1 and 7 have a common technical problem not yet solved before the filing date of the present application. Therefore, the subject matters of claims 7-10 and the subject matters of claims 1-6, respectively of the present application are not considered to be a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.
Document: WO, 99-1155, A1 (Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), 14 January, 1999 (14.01.99)
 Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:
all parts.
the parts relating to claims Nos



V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims		YES
	Claims	1-10	NO NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
	Claims	1-10	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-10	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

Document 1: "Nuclear Factor-κB Decoy Attenuates Neuronal Damage after Global Brain Ischemia: A Future Strategy for Brain Protection during Circulatory Arrest," (Takayoshi Ueno, et al.), Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2001, Vol. 122, No. 4, pages 720-727

Document 2: EP, 1008352, A1 (Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), 14 June, 2000 (14.06.00)

Document 3: EP, 824918, A1 (Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), 25 February, 1998 (25.02.98)

Document 4: WO, 96-22112, A1 (Genetic Therapy Inc.), 25 July, 1996 (25.07.96)

Novelty:

Document 1 describes that if a liposome containing a decoy of NF-kB containing sequence GGATTTCCC is administered to a carotid artery, the said gene can be transfected in the brain, thereby inhibiting the neural damage caused by cerebral ischemia (Abstract, Figs. 1-4).

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 1-10 of the present application do not appear to be novel, since they are described in document 1.

Document 2 describes that if a liposome containing a decoy of NF-κB is administered into the brain, encephalopathy such as subarachnoid hemorrhage can be healed (claims 1-4, paragraph [0017], examples).

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 1-4 of the present invention do not appear to be novel, since they are described in document 2.

Document 4 describes a method in which a vector containing a gene is administered into a carotid artery, to transfect cerebrovascular cells (claims 1-6), and also describes that the said vector can also be a liposome preparation (page 14, lines 28-32).

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 7, 8 and 10 of the present application do not appear to be novel, since they are described in document 4.



VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

The following document 5 describes that even if a decoy of NF-κB is administered, the neural cell damage of hippocampus by ischemia cannot be inhibited (page 4672, right column, line 22 to page 4673, left column, line 3, Fig. 5).

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 1-6 of the present application are not sufficiently supported by the specification.

Document 5: "Activation of the Nuclear Factor-κB Is a Key Event in Brain Tolerance," (Nicolas Blondeau, et al.), Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, Vol. 21, No. 13, pages 4668-4677

Claim 6 of the present application describes "a composition used for transfecting a gene in the brain through any other route than direct administration to the brain, characterized by containing at least one decoy and ..."

However, the specification of the present application particularly discloses only that a gene is transfected through the route of a carotid artery during ischemia, and does not describe anything to show that the said transfection can be performed in a state free from ischemia.

Moreover, when the present application was filed, it is considered to have been a matter well-known to a person skilled in the art that (1) since the transition of substances in blood to the brain is selectively allowed by the blood brain barrier, polymeric substances and the like do not easily pass, but (2) only in specific cases such as cerebral ischemia and cerebral tumor, the barrier is destroyed to allow normally impassable substances to pass. Furthermore, when the present application was filed, it is not considered to have been well-known to a person skilled in the art that a decoy generally passes through the blood brain barrier. So, the subject matters of claims 7-10 of the present application are not sufficiently supported by the specification, except those administered to patients having a specific cerebral disease such as ischemia.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: V

Inventive step:

Document 3 describes that a liposome containing a decoy of NF-κB containing sequence GGATTTCCC is used for curing diseases caused by NF-κB (claims 1-4, examples 1-3), and also describes ischemic cerebral diseases as diseases caused by the NF-κB (page 2, lines 35-40).

So, it is considered to be obvious for a person skilled in the art to use the liposome containing the decoy of NF-kB described in document 3 for curing ischemic cerebral diseases.

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 1-5 of the present application do not appear to involve an inventive step.

No special inventive idea is necessary for using the decoy described in document 3 instead of the decoy of NF-κB described in document 2.

Moreover, even if the specification of the present application is read, it is not considered either that any special effect which could not have been predicted by a person skilled in the art from documents 2 and 3 is exhibited because of the specified sequence.

Therefore, the subject matters of claims 1-5 of the present application do not appear to involve an inventive step.